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Attorney's Docket No. 040071-246 -22-Patent

## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of determining a phase offset between signaling channels in a communication system, comprising the steps of:

deriving a first set of channel estimates from symbols received through a first signaling channel;

deriving a second set of channel estimates from symbols received through a second signaling channel; and

determining an estimate of the phase offset based on the first and second sets of channel estimates.

- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the first and second signaling channels are pilot channels.
- 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the first and second signaling channels are a DPCH and CPICH, respectively.
  - 4. A method of determining a set of complex channel estimates for a transmission channel in a communication system, comprising the steps of:

deriving a first set of channel estimates from symbols received through a first signaling channel;

deriving a second set of channel estimates from symbols received through a second signaling channel;

determining a phase offset between signaling channels in the communication system based on the first and second sets of channel estimates; and

determining the set of complex channel estimates based on the phase offset and a first set of channel estimates.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the phase offset value  $\varphi$  is determined by choosing  $\varphi$  among a set of predetermined feasible choices of  $\varphi$  that minimizes the following expression:

$$\min_{\varphi \in \{\pi/4, 3\pi/4, 5\pi/4, 7\pi/4\}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(\hat{\alpha}_{i} - \hat{\beta}_{i} + \varphi)^{2}}{\sigma_{ei}^{2}}$$

where:

 $i \in [1, n]$  is a rake finger number of the receiver, and

 $\hat{\alpha}$  and  $\hat{\beta}$  are respective antenna phase estimates derived from the first and second sets of channel estimates, and

 $\sigma_{ei}$  is related to the power of interference.

- 6. The method of claim 5, wherein the complex channel estimate is determined by performing a linear combination of the first and second set of channel estimates.
- 7. A channel estimator adapted to operate with a receiver in a communication system to determine a set of complex channel estimates for a transmission channel of the communication system, the channel estimator comprising:

means that derive a first set of channel estimates from symbols received through a first signaling channel;

means that derive a second set of channel estimates from symbols received through a second signaling channel;

means that determine a phase offset between signaling channels in the communication system based on the first and second sets of channel estimates; and

means that determine the set of complex channel estimates based on the phase offset and a first set of channel estimates.

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8. The channel estimator of claim 7, wherein the means that determine a phase offset comprise:

means that de-rotate the symbols received through the first and second signaling channels;

means that filter the de-rotated symbols;

means that convert the filtered de-rotated symbols to polar representations;

means that calculate the phase estimate according to the polar representations.

9. The channel estimator of claim 8, wherein the phase offset is value  $\varphi$  is calculated by choosing  $\varphi$  among a set of predetermined feasible choices of  $\varphi$  that minimizes the following expression:

$$\phi \in \{\pi/4, 3\pi/4, 5\pi/4, 7\pi/4\} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(\hat{\alpha}_{i} - \hat{\beta}_{i} + \phi)^{2}}{\sigma_{ei}^{2}}$$

where:

 $i \in [1, n]$  is a rake finger number of the receiver, and

 $\hat{\alpha}$  and  $\hat{\beta}$  are respective antenna phase estimates derived from the first and second sets of channel estimates, and

 $\sigma_{ei}$  is related to the power of interference.

- 10. The channel estimator of claim 7, wherein the set of complex channel estimates is determined by performing a linear combination of the first and second set of channel estimates.
- 11. The channel estimator of claim 7, wherein the receiver is a RAKE receiver.

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- 12. The channel estimator of claim 7, wherein the receiver operates in a cellular communication system.
- The channel estimator of claim 7, wherein the first and second
  signaling channels are received by the receiver after transmission using transmit diversity.
  - 14. User equipment for a communication system, the user equipment adapted to determine a set of complex channel estimates for a transmission channel of the communication system, the user equipment comprising:

means that derive a first set of channel estimates from symbols received through a first signaling channel;

means that derive a second set of channel estimates from symbols received through a second signaling channel;

means that determine a phase offset between signaling channels in the communication system based on the first and second sets of channel estimates; and

means that determine the set of complex channel estimates based on the phase offset and a first set of channel estimates.

15. The user equipment of claim 14, wherein the means that determine a phase offset comprise:

means that de-rotate the symbols received through the first and second signaling channels;

means that filter the de-rotated symbols;

means that convert the filtered de-rotated symbols to polar representations;

means that calculate the phase estimate according to the polar representations.

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16. The user equipment of claim 14, wherein the phase offset is value  $\varphi$  is calculated by choosing  $\varphi$  among a set of predetermined feasible choices of  $\varphi$  that minimizes the following expression:

$$\min_{\varphi \in \{\pi/4, 3\pi/4, 5\pi/4, 7\pi/4\}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(\hat{\alpha}_{i} - \hat{\beta}_{i} + \varphi)^{2}}{\sigma_{ei}^{2}}$$

where:

 $i \in [1, \, n]$  is a rake finger number of the receiver, and  $\hat{\alpha}$  and  $\hat{\beta}$  are respective antenna phase estimates derived from the first and second sets of channel estimates, and

 $\sigma_{ei}$  is related to the power of interference.

17. The user equipment of claim 14, wherein the set of complex channel estimates is determined by performing a linear combination of the first and second set of channel estimates.

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